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- Most of the Ustasha political emigres, as is known, have transferred to Argentina, where they have been granted exile and protection by the Peron regime. Besides the Ustasha leader, Dr. Ante Pavelic, other important former officials of the Ustasha movement are located in Argentina. A smaller number of Ustasha, largely students on scholarship grants from the Falangist Party, are located in Spain. Other Ustasha elements live in Austria, Germany, and Italy, but it is their hope to emigrate to countries across the ocean, and particularly to South America.
- 2. Emigration by the Ustashi has however, decreased in recent years for opportunistic reasons. Numerous Ustashi who are considered to be less compromised, headed by Dr. Stijepo Peric, former Croat Minister to Rome, as well as Dr. Branko Jelic now in London, have abandoned Pavelic because they know that with him they cannot hope to return to Yugoslavia, even in the event of an overthrow of the Communist regime. They have launched a movement for the unification of exiled Croats in foreign countries and declare themselves to be followers of the West. As a consequence, numerous Ustashi have abandoned Pavelic, and the only ones to remain faithful to him are the well known Ustasha elements.
- Pavelic has been obliged to refrain from reacting openly against these Ustasha dissidents who were formerly his supporters, because of the unfriendly attitude of the Allies toward his Nazi-Fascist background. In the recent period, the danger of Soviet invasion of Europe is considered to offer the possibility of greater toleration of the extreme right. The Peron regime which is completely oriented toward the right has been gradually offering aid and support to the extremist Nazi-Fascist elements. As a consequence, Pavelic emerged from his passive attitude, and by a system of threats used by his closest collaborators, was able to re-integrate many of his adversaries. This was possible in Argentina only because of the friendly support extended by the Argentine Govern-

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- 4. The invitation for rapprochement with Pavelic was less successful among the Ustashi in Europe, and Pavelic entrusted one of his most faithful supporters, Maks Luburic, to visit Europe and to invite the Ustashi there to either join Pavelic, or face the threat of death (sic). The appearance of Luburic in Europe produced considerable success, and caused the dissident Ustasha groups to break up. As a matter of fact, many former Ustashi abandoned their deviationist leaders and returned to the Pavelic fold.
- 5. The new government of Pavelic was established in Argentina on 10 April 1951, on the tenth anniversary of the creation of the Independent State of Croatia. This government-in-exile is headed by Dr. Pavelic. The president of the government-in-exile is a Moslem, Djafer Kulenovic. In assuming this step Pavelic wished to convince his followers that he continues to be an influential political figure, and that the Western Powers have need of him. He has announced himself as favorable to the Western democratic countries and has promised the formation of a socalled Ustasha legion which would fight in Korea among the formations of the United Nations. His statements reportedly appear to be mere boasts, as there is no indication that the Western Powers would accept the Ustashi in their society. He is alleged to be planning the formation of so-called military units in Argentina, Austria, and Germany, and to be nominating commanders for these units. This is purported to be only in order to call greater attention to himself and to his followers, and it is alleged that the military force exists only on paper and is a fantasy created by Pavelic.
- 6. After the proclamation of the Ustasha government in Argentina, Tito transmitted to Peron and to the United Nations a request that Pavelic and his principal supporters be turned over to him as war criminals. As a result Pavelic and his followers found themselves in a very difficult situation. His activity is again being hindered by his protectors, as the latter do not wish to get into trouble with Tito who has now acquired a certain degree of support and assistance from the United States.